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WHOLE NO. 1792.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

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mated that 96 per cent of the vessels
built in the present day are of steel.

SAW "OLD SOL'S"

FACE ECLIPSED.

Was With One of the Success-
ful Astronomical Parties.

FROM MANY FOREIGN FIELDS.

Account of the Fram's Home Journey—Forest
Fires in Washington—Filibusters Landed
in Cuba—Labor Troubles in Glasgow—Man-
toba School Question—Harry Hill Dead.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—Seventy happy
sightseers who had made a two
months' voyage to the land of the mid-
night sun safely landed tonight from
the American liner Ohio. Not one of
them had seen the midnight sun. They
were too late for that, but they wit-
nessed another sight which amply repaid
them. This was the total eclipse of
the sun.

Miss Mary Proctor, daughter of the late
Richard Proctor, the noted astronomer,
was one of the passengers. She was a very close observer of the
eclipse, and she also made a good
sketch of it during the brief interval of
total obscurity.

"Those on the Ohio are the only ones
who had a clear view of the eclipse," said Miss Proctor tonight. "Our vessel,
after touching at Southampton, went to St. Petersburg, allowing the excursionists
a week to visit that city and Moscow. Then the Ohio steamed to a point near the Island of Stettin, off the promontory of Kunnen, Norway, and
early on the morning of August 9th we were aroused to witness the eclipse."

"Our object, at least mine, was to examine the sun's corona, or crown of glory. Ordinarily, as you know, it is impossible to look at the sun, as its chromosphere is an ocean of glowing hydrogen from 5,000 to 10,000 miles in depth, which envelopes the sun as the air envelopes our earth.

"It was impossible, however, to use a telescope, as the vessel was not steady enough, and we had to content ourselves with field glasses. This I regretted greatly from a scientific standpoint.

"At exactly 2:53:25 o'clock in the morning the first contact was visible; that is, the dark edge of the moon's disc began to creep over the face of the sun.

"One hour later, to a minute and a second, the sun was totally eclipsed. The light had slowly faded during the hour until it was like summer twilight. It was barely possible to read if one had good eyes. The sea gulls had fled, screaming, as the darkness settled, and we could see the light fading out of the sky as we all stood on deck, silently watching the black disc that nearly covered the orb of day. Around that disc of black appeared a ring of light, and on the edge of the ring were several bright red spots or projections that gemmed the edge of the moon like so many brilliants.

"On the western edge a strong red streak made its appearance and there appeared also the filaments of nearly light forming the corona. These colors shot, too, from the eastern edge, but not so far as from the opposite side of the sun's disc. There the light seemed to shoot into space—a distance equal to twice the sun's diameter. It was as if the moon had been brought in front of the sun as a huge reflector, and as we were behind it on the earth we could only see the rays that it shot out on all sides.

"I shall never forget the awed feeling with which I viewed that eclipse. It was as if the sun was being slowly snuffed out. I had never witnessed an eclipse before, and my father never saw one in his lifetime.

"The next eclipse is in 1896. It will be visible in India only. I hope to see it."

HOME VOYAGE OF THE FRAM.

Gum Cotton Used to Force a Passage
Through the Ice.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—A dispatch to the Chronicle from Tromsøe, signed by Dr. Nansen, gives Captain Sverdrup's account of the voyage of the Fram after Dr. Nansen left the boat. The dispatch says:

"The ice pressure was never as severe as upon several occasions before Dr. Nansen left us during June, 1896. We were regularly exposed, however, to violent pressure, caused by the changing spring tide.

"The Fram was once or twice lifted from six to nine feet, and the bottom became visible. It rested on the ice. So little effect did this have on the Fram's timbers that the men continued their slumberings undisturbed.

"An easier Arctic exploration trip one could hardly imagine. The principal work was to take regular observations, sleep and eat. The health of the men was perfect during the entire expedition. There was not a sign of scurvy apparent among any of the men. When all efforts to advance the boat through the ice by the force of steam or a process of warping failed, it was found that gun-cotton mines proved the best means of shattering the ice.

"As a rule very high ice flows prevailed, so extensive that their termination could not be described, even by the telescope. Often it looked like hope-

less task breaking our way out of the ice foot by foot, but with the liberal use of explosives and owing to the peculiar construction of our boat we succeeded."

TO FIGHT PRINCIPLES.

Senator Mitchell of Oregon Gives His Political Views.

PORTLAND (Or.), August 24.—J. H. Mitchell, Oregon's senior United States Senator, arrived home to-day from Washington. Senator Mitchell, as soon as he arranges some private business, will take up the stump in this State for McKinley and Hobart. Speaking of the campaign the Senator said:

"The outlook in the East is decidedly favorable to the election of McKinley. From what I can learn the sentiment in the Middle West is rapidly changing. In Indiana, Illinois and Minnesota can ticket. I do not regard any one of the States as being the least doubtful. The chances are also favorable for the Republicans to carry Kentucky."

"When I take the stump I will fully set forth my views as to why McKinley should be elected President of the United States. There are several vital questions in this campaign aside from the question of protection to American industries and American labor, the question of national supremacy, integrity of the organization and ultimate decisions of the national judiciary. In other words, the same questions are involved in the coming campaign relative to policies and principles over the vindication of which the War of the Republican was fought to a finish."

FIRES IN WASHINGTON.

Careless Sportsmen Responsible for Big Loss.

ASTORIA, Ore., Aug. 28.—Last week two trout fishers carelessly started a fire in the woods near Oak Point, on the Columbia, forty miles from this city, in Washington. The blaze burned nearly 3,000 cords of wood, and after two days was thought to have been completely subdued. At 2 o'clock this afternoon, however, smoldering ashes fanned by a strong east wind burst into flame, and by sundown the fire had devoured the finest timber belt in the Northwest, running across three miles wide. At 7 o'clock it reached Benson's logging camp, the largest in Washington, and in an hour had completely devastated the settlement, destroying four miles of logging railroad, two new locomotives, four donkey engines and several other pieces of machinery valued at \$35,000.

LANDED ARMS AND MEN.

Return of a Successful Filibustering Trip to Cuba.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—The Herald's Key West Special says: A sensation was caused this afternoon by the arrival of a large black ship's boat with twelve Cubans aboard.

The first to land was Major General Carlos Roloff, followed by Dr. Nunez. The steamer from which they landed hurriedly put to sea, going up the gulf and disappearing before the pilot boats which had started toward her could distinguish her name.

From one of the party it was learned that three landings were effected, at all of which disembarkation was made under cover of the insurgent forces. The first contingent consisted of thirty men under Colonel Rafael Cabrera. Altogether forty persons were landed. But they were insufficient, it is asserted, to properly handle the arms and ammunition put ashore. It is alleged that the expedition consisted of 4,000 rifles, 1,500,000 rounds of cartridges, 4 Hotchkiss guns and large quantities of dynamite, machetes and clothing.

LAURIER SCORES TUPPER.

Algiers That the Latter's Government Was Corrupt, Extravagant and False.

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 24.—The debate on the address was proceeded with in the House of Commons today. Mr. McInnis, member for Vancouver, who is the youngest member of the House, being only 25 years of age, moved its adoption.

Sir Charles Tupper, as leader of the opposition, replied. Sir Charles, in conclusion, said that the American Government would not consent to renew the reciprocity treaty of 1854.

Mr. Laurier made a very eloquent reply. He said that the Government of Sir Charles Tupper was defeated because it refused to reform the fiscal policy, because it was corrupt and extravagant, and because, instead of appealing to the intelligence and common sense of the people of Quebec, he appealed to their religious prejudices.

SCHOOL QUESTION UNSETTLED.

Premier Laurier's Efforts Seem to be Fruited.

WINNIPEG, Man., Aug. 28.—Premier Laurier's efforts to settle the Manitoba parochial school question seem to be futile. The compromise accepted by the Greenway Government does not suit the Roman Catholics.

The official organ of Archbishop Langevin, who is now in Rome consulting with the Pope on the question, has this to say in a leading editorial:

"Nothing but our separate parochial schools will satisfy us. A settlement which restores to us only the ghost of the shadow of our rights we will never accept. The bare permission for the clergy to visit schools and teach the catechism will not do. To put a plaster over a festering sore only makes it break out with renewed virulence elsewhere."

"Wickedest Man in New York."

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Harry Hill, who for many years occupied a prominent and unique position among the sporting fraternity, died at his home at Corona, L. I., tonight. His death

was caused by malaria. The house in which he died was made famous years ago, and is known as "Harry Hill's Original Road House." His son Richard, on whom he was dependent, now conducts the place and makes a bare living in it. A widow and three sons survive him.

LABOR TROUBLE AT GLASGOW.

Threats of a Lockout That Will Affect Thousands.

GLASGOW, Aug. 27.—Owing to the strike of Dunsmuir & Jackson's engineers, the master shipbuilders threaten the men with a general lockout unless they return within a week, and declare they will shut their shops before they will allow freedom of labor to be interfered with.

The Belfast master shipbuilders endorse the proposed lockout, which affects all the engineers employed on the Clyde, at Belfast and in the northeast coast, including 19,000 of the Armstrong Company's men.

VENEZUELA DOCUMENTS.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The Daily News this morning describes the Venezuela brief as an audacious document, and intimates that the publication of the letters and documents of Dr. Schomburgk and the negotiations pertaining to the Venezuelan border line is an effective and dignified answer to all the claims which have been made.

OPEN MILLS, NOT MINTS

Is Candidate McKinley's Key to America's Prosperity.

ACCEPTABLE REPUBLICAN NOMINATION

Gives Sound Money Arguments First Place.

His Party For Bimetallism—Free Trade Caused Financial Downfall—Favors Reciprocity and Restricted Immigration, Etc.

CANTON, Ohio, Aug. 26.—Governor McKinley's letter of acceptance was made public today. The Republican candidate devotes half his letter to pointing out the fallacies of the free silver movement, demonstrating the impossibility of keeping silver on a parity with gold by declaration of the United States Government. He says:

"Bimetallism cannot be secured by independent action on our part. It cannot be obtained by opening our mints to the unlimited coinage of the silver of the world, at a ratio of 16 ounces of silver to 1 of gold, when the commercial ratio is more than 30 ounces of silver to 1 ounce of gold. Mexico and China have tried the experiment. Mexico has free coinage of silver and gold at a ratio slightly in excess of 16½ ounces of silver to 1 ounce of gold, and while her mints are freely open to both metals at that ratio, not a single dollar in gold bullion is coined and circulated as money. Gold has been driven out of circulation in these countries and they are on a silver basis alone. Until an international agreement is had it is the plain duty of the United States to maintain the gold standard. It is the recognized and sole standard of the great commercial nations of the world, with which we trade more largely than any other. Eighty-four per cent of our foreign trade for the fiscal year of 1895 was with gold standard countries, and our trade with other countries was settled on a gold basis."

"The Republican party has not been and is not now opposed to the use of silver money, as its record abundantly proves. It has done all that could be done for its increased use with safety and honor by the United States, acting apart from other governments. There are those who think it has already gone beyond the limit of financial prudence. Surely we can go no further, and we must not permit false lights to lure us across the dangerous line."</

TWINKLING STARS ARE LAUGHING LOVE!

While Students Mournfully Wail
Over Score of 19 to 4.

BLISS MAKES NEAT HOME RUN.

Very Noisy Crowd Present—Thought They Could Rattle the Stars—Couldn't Hit Bab-bit Safe—Wind and Grounders go Through Smith—Lionel Hart Makes Fine Catches.

The great majority of the people present at Saturday's base ball game at Makiki were expecting the Stars to win, they having had their team strengthened by two new players from the States, so the yelling and stamping was all for the Kams. It was an up-hill game for the Stars all the way through on account of the double obstacle of opposing team and grand stand crowd. But then they twinkled just 19 times and went out, while the Kams saw only 4 tallies for them on the black-board. Whereas the noise of the crowd had been deafening during the first six innings, it subsided into a few consummate barks during the last three.

FIRST INNING.

W. Wilder was credited with a "good eye" for getting his base on balls. He stole second and got to third on Willis' sacrifice hit. Hart flew out to center. Lemon threw the ball to Pahau to catch W. Wilder at the plate, but he couldn't hold it and the runner came in. H. Wilder got to third on a wild throw from short to first. Bliss came to the bat and there was silence round about. Lemon, however, was a fooler, and the Imperial Club man fanned the air three times.

Now then Babbitt took the box and Lemon the bat. Then the latter knocked a clean base hit between short and second and stole second. Pahau got his base on balls and Makaaimoku flew out to short for a double play to second after Lemon. Koki flew out to second.

SECOND INNING.

Lishman got first on an error by Smith, stole second and came home on a single by Pryce out into right. Woods sent a grounder into first base for out, and Pryce got third. Babbitt had a grudge against the unsympathetic audience and sent a foul into the grand stand. This accomplished, he struck out and W. Wilder sent a liner into Ahia's hands.

Bridges struck out and Babbitt cast an inquiring glance at the spectators. Kaanai went out on W. Wilder's assist to first. Another assist from W. Wilder to first and Lewis followed Kaanai.

THIRD INNING.

Willis flew out to center and Hart sent a grounder past third baseman for first, stealing second immediately after. H. Wilder's grounder was too hot for Smith and the runner got second, while Hart trotted home. Bliss flew out to center. H. Wilder got caught at third.

Ahia went out on an assist from second to first, and Smith couldn't find the ball. Bliss sent in. Lemon got his base on balls. Pahau knocked an easy one to Bliss at second and Lemon was frozen out.

FOURTH INNING.

Lishman knocked a grounder through Smith, and then stole second base. Pryce flew out to right. Woods made a fine single into the same territory and Lishman came home. Babbitt sent a grounder into first for out. Woods had stepped off the base to go to second and when he got back Ahia had the ball. The umpire decided he was safe. Wilder made a beautiful hit down by short, and Willis followed suit over second, bringing Woods in. Hart struck out.

Makaaimoku flew out to short and Koki knocked a two-bagger into center. Bridges made a nice single over second and Koki came in. Kaanai flew out to second. H. Wilder muffed Lewis' fly and the runner got first. Bridges came home. Ahia got a nice one down into right for one bag, and Smith was caught at first on an assist from Babbitt.

FIFTH INNING.

H. Wilder hit a slow grounder and beat the ball out to first. Bliss barked Smith's shin with a hot grounder and got first. Lishman knocked a high fly to Lemon for out. Pryce flew out to center and Woods struck out.

Lemon's fly was muffed by Woods. Pahau went out on an assist from second, and Makaaimoku got the same from short. Koki struck out.

SIXTH INNING.

Smith was either taken out of the game or stopped voluntarily. His work during the game was uniformly bad. Grounder after grounder went through his hands. R. Pahau went out into right and Kaanai took short. Babbitt went out on an assist from Lemon to first, and W. Wilder got a base hit. Willis made the same kind of a hit and Hart struck out. H. Wilder knocked a nice one over short, which brought W. Wilder and Willis in. Bliss knocked one out into left for a home run and H. Wilder came in. Lishman flew out to third.

Bridges got third on a wild throw from Lishman to first. Kaanai flew out to Bliss, who threw wild to H. Wilder and Bridges then got a run. Lewis got caught at second. Wilder's assist to first on Ahia's grounder was a little low and the runner got his base. R. Pahau was at the bat and Ahia was trying some funny pranks in the direction of third. Babbitt threw the ball to Bliss and Ahia was caught.

SEVENTH INNING.

Pryce got to first on Kaanai's error. Woods hit into Pahau's hands for out at

first. Babbitt made a clean base hit over second and W. Wilder sent a two-bagger into right, which advanced Babbitt to third. Willis flew out to Pahau and Babbitt got home. Lishman's fly was muffed in right and W. Wilder came in. Bridges fumbled H. Wilder's grounder and the runner got first. Bliss went out on an assist from short.

R. Pahau sent a liner at Hart in right for a base hit. Babbitt muffed a high fly from Lemon. Pahau hit into center for first and R. Pahau came in. Makaaimoku's grounder to third caught Lemon. Koki's grounder to short got to third in time to catch Pahau, and Bridges struck out.

EIGHTH INNING.

Lishman flew out to left and Pryce to right. Woods went out on an assist from second.

Kaanai struck out and Lewis flew out to center. Ahia made a base hit into left, and R. Pahau went out on the prettiest assist of the day from Hart in right to first.

NINTH INNING.

Babbitt got his base on balls. Kaanai fumbled W. Wilder's grounder and Willis hit into right and Babbitt slid home while Lemon was playing with the ball. Hart flew out to left and W. Wilder came home. H. Wilder's fly was muffed by Lemon and Willis came in. Bliss took his base on balls. Lishman

ROYALISTS ARE PASSIVE.

No Plots for Revolution in Hawaii Hatching in San Francisco.

The presence in the city of a number of prominent royalists from Hawaii has given rise to rumors of a royalist plot centering around Kaiulani, but investigation proves the separate mission of each of them to be one of peace, unconnected with political cabal.

E. C. Macfarlane and W. F. Macfarlane, who have been publicly mentioned in this connection, are said to be in the city making purchases of liquor.

Judge Widemann is in the city, with his daughter, who is soon to be married at Honolulu, selecting a trousseau for the prospective bride.

Nawahi, a native of the Islands, is ill of consumption, having been sent here by his friends to recuperate. At present he is at the Occidental Hotel, unable to leave his room.

Antone Fernandez, another native, has gone to Utah to become a Mormon elder, and is under engagement to Kealakaihoua, a Mormon elder residing in the Hawaiian settlement in Skell valley, with no thought of returning to his native land.—San Francisco Chronicle.



W. H. BABBITT OF PUNAHOA, WHO PITCHED FOR THE STARS SATURDAY.

hit safe and H. Wilder came in. Pryce hit safe to right and brought Bliss and Lishman in. Woods went out on an assist from second, and Pryce came home on a passed ball. Babbitt got base on balls and stole second. W. Wilder struck out.

Lemon flew out to short and Pahau went out on an assist from second. Makaaimoku did the same as Pahau.

Following is a summary of the game as kindly furnished by A. Perry, the scorer:

		KAMEHAMEHAS.					
		T.B.	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Willis,	ss	.5	0	1	1	6	1
Pahau,	c	.5	0	1	4	2	1
Makaaimoku,	lf	.5	0	1	2	0	0
Koki,	2b	.4	1	2	0	2	0
Bridges,	3b	.4	2	1	2	0	0
Kaanai,	rf & ss	.4	0	0	1	1	0
Lewis,	cf	.4	0	1	4	0	0
Pahau,	rb	.2	1	1	2	0	1
Smith,	ss	.2	0	0	0	1	4
Totals		39	4	9	27	16	9

		STARS.					
		T.B.	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Willis,	ss	.7	4	3	3	5	0
Pahau,	c	.6	2	3	9	0	1
Hart,	rf	.6	1	2	0	1	1
Wild.	c	.6	2	3	5	1	1
Bridges,	2b	.6	2	1	6	5	1
Lishman,	3b	.6	3	2	3	1	1
Pryce,	lf	.6	2	1	0	0	0
Woods,	cf	.6	1	1	1	0	0
Babbitt,	p	.6	2	1	0	7	0
Total		55	19	17	27	20	7

Runs earned: Stars, 9; Kams, 2. Base on balls: By Babbitt 2, by Lemon 4. Struck out: By Babbitt 5, by Lemon 6. Left on bases: Stars, 9; Kams, 8. Two-base hits: Wilder W., Hart, Koki. Three-base hits: Hart. Home run: Bliss. Double play: Wilder W. and Bliss. Passed balls: Wilder W., L. Time of game, 1 hour and 52 minutes. Umpires, H. M. Whitney Jr. and Cupid Kalanianaole. Scorer, A. Perry.

NOTES.

Hart did some fine playing in right. How about those drops of Babbitt, students?

Bliss made a beautiful home run by a long fly out into left.

Babbitt was pretty hard to hit, as will be seen by reference to the table.

There was one person in the grand stand who made himself especially obnoxious by his vulgar language.

The wind blew considerably in the vicinity of Smith, nicknamed "Whiskers," short stop for the Kams. He was a very soft mark.

"Duke" McNicholl, coach for the Star team, appeared dressed in full uniform. The fans say he had some fair friends in the audience. Who knows?

The reporters' box was one shower of dust and dirt from above during the first six innings. There was a falling off during the last three innings.

Owing to over-crowding and bad ventilation, the air of the schoolroom is often close and impure, and teachers and pupils frequently suffer from lung and throat troubles. To all such we would say, try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For coughs, colds, weak lungs and bronchial troubles no other remedy can compare with it. Says A. C. Freed, Superintendent of Schools, Prairie Depot, Ohio: "Having some knowledge of the efficacy of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, I have no hesitation in recommending it to all who suffer from coughs, lung troubles, etc." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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PURE BLOOD

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Sharpens the Appetite,
Removes that Tired Feeling,
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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY.....SEPTEMBER 8, 1896.

A French electrician has invented a new arrangement by which the cries of a baby are received in a microphone placed in the cradle over the infant's head and by means of an intermediate mechanism set a current in motion and cause a bell to ring. Thus the mother or nurse can be summoned from any distance. This particular Frenchman is indeed an ingenious fellow, but as an inventor of practical and marketable house machinery he will undoubtedly prove a failure. Had he turned out an electric system for transporting the howls of lusty youngsters some two blocks away from their mothers and nurses, he certainly would not be living in vain.

An evening paper, referring to the Husted directory, copies of which were received by the last steamer, states that Mr. Husted had no intention of having his book published in this country. While we cannot vouch for Mr. Husted's intentions, it is due him as a business man to state that he requested the Hawaiian Gazette Company to print the book, which request was refused on account of negotiations then going on with Mr. Finney, who was the first applicant. As to the excellence of the two directories we have no fight; they will speak for themselves; but it is nothing more than common courtesy to give Mr. Husted the credit which is due any business man who is courteous and straightforward in his dealings.

The records of the California wine importation shows that August has been the largest month of the year thus far and that sake still holds its place at the head of the list, and for the eight months ending August 31, the import of sake is some 25,000 gallons in excess of the California wines for the same period. Another feature will worthy of note is the large excess of wines testing over 14 per cent. The natural inference must be that the strong wines find the ready market while a really light wine is not sought after. Just why there should be this sudden increase during the month of August we are unable to state, but it is noticeable that the importations of gin and strong liquors have increased in the same proportion.

When the reports came that Mr. Andree had abandoned his balloon trip to the North Pole, for this season at least, there were many, who had been watching his antics, inclined to the opinion: "I told you so." Andree's season passed in waiting for a favorable wind to blow him on his course demonstrates that balloonists who place a value on their lives must play a waiting game, and also serves to lessen what little confidence the public have gained in the practical possibilities of any kind of air ships. Andree could get along all right providing the wind blew in the proper direction and there were no counter currents, otherwise his machine would be like a rudderless ship at sea, and as liable to land at the South Pole or the bottom of the sea as anywhere else.

Bradstreet's Journal says: "The brewing of beer in Japan has already attained such a stage of development that the importation of foreign beer has become very insignificant. In the year 1880 there did not exist a single brewery in Japan, and now Japanese beer is being exported to China and America. German used to send large quantities of beer in bottles to Japan, which in 1880 amounted still to 10,000 quintals, of the value of 350,000 marks; but in 1895 the quantity was only 4,000 quintals, worth 120,000 marks. It is proof of the progress of the Japanese beer brewing that there has been a great increase in the exportation of brewing material to Japan from Germany within the last six years, totaling for that period 1,000,000 marks." This looks as if Japanese beer might some day figure in Hawaiian imports.

The current issue of the *Paradise of the Pacific*, besides containing a lot of interesting reading matter regarding Hawaii, is one of the finest pieces of work ever turned off a press in Honolulu. This magazine is indeed a credit to the country, and the only thing to regret is that monthly edition is not doubled. The few thousand copies now sent over the world are by no means sufficient to supply the many people who are interested in gaining a more definite knowledge of what kind of a place this country is. It is by no means placing the figure too high when it is claimed that 50,000 copies of the *Paradise of the Pacific* should be circulated in the United States every month. The present edition is doubtless as large as business of the journal will permit and the only remedy is for business men or

the Government to be more liberal in their contributions for national advertising.

Minister Willis' prompt denial of the Kaiulani rumor was by no means unexpected, and the public has now to wait for the next idiotic canard which the rumorologists of Honolulu are such adepts in creating. An attempt is being made now to show that Minister Willis in replying to the query used the prerogative of a diplomat but no sane man has to think twice in deciding that question. The tactics now being used by the parties opposed to republicans indications are fast approaching the imbecile stage if not already arrived at that point. Failing to find any sound facts or principles on which to base their arguments, they grasp at self-manufactured straws and build upon the weak structure a balloon shaped castle of hopes filled with windy ideas. It only requires a slight prick with the pin of truth to bring the edifice down upon the ears of the disgruntled builders.

Li Hung Chang's visit to the United States is in many respects most remarkable. In a country where the feeling toward the Chinese is almost akin to hatred and where laws are enforced to keep the Chinese laborer from putting foot on American soil, the great viceroy finds himself received with pomp and splendor that has seldom been equalled in the annals of American history. Outside official circles, where Li must needs be received cordially, the noted Chinaman is something like a big curio. For his people generally the Americans have no use, but they are quite ready to do homage to this representative who is indeed a man whose name will always stand out prominently in the history of the Chinese Empire. As for Li Hung Chang, he will probably form the opinion that a nation can smile and smile and be a villain still. There will undoubtedly be profuse expressions of friendship and good wishes for the great and good friend and his people, but it is peculiar friendship that the United States is showing the Chinese.

Poor Miss Field. This expression has been uttered by more than one Honolulu friend since the sad death of the noted writer. About four months have elapsed since Honolulu friends laid her body in its temporary resting place, and the final disposition seems to be as indefinite as on the day of her death. Kind friends have been profuse in their expressions of sympathy, but there seems to be no one to take up the final settlement of her estate and give the matter undivided attention for more than a few hours at a time. Now a man comes forward and says that Miss Field's will contains explicit directions to have her remains cremated. To the friends here, this constant talk about Miss Field's wishes seems almost sacrilegious, when there seems to be no one who will make it his or her business to find that will, and thereby put an end to the conjectures that are going the rounds throughout the United States. It is time for someone to act in the spirit of true friendship. The people here have done all they can and will do more when Miss Field's friends in the States will open the way.

In Lord Russell's speech on arbitration before the Saratoga convention he spoke of the large sums of money now being expended to increase and improve the armament of the nations of the world. There is indeed a peculiar irregularity in the common place assertion that the day will soon arrive when arbitration will take the place of settlement by force of arms, when in the face of the theory practical facts prove quite the contrary. Great Britain is today as proud of her powerful navy as she ever was, and every Power on the globe is doing its best to keep up with the strong adversary. European nations are spending millions to keep up the armed forces and the border lines bristle with death dealing weapons of the most destructive type. Certainly there is not much of the spirit of arbitration in this. International jealousy is as strong as it ever was, and the only hope held out is that the armament will become so formidable that nations will be more fearful of going to war. International fear may thus lead to international peace.

The Australian colonies have constantly been the centers of labor troubles, labor experiments, and apparently a paradise of labor unions. Labor problems have been carefully studied, and there has seemed to be among its public men more honest desire to get at the root of the troubles between capital and labor than in any other place in the world. There the eight-hour day was allowed, and many other concessions made to the workingmen, who for a few years were perfectly satisfied with the success and kept quiet. Following the strikes of 1890, '91 and '94, the Labor party was formed, and has now gained sufficient strength in Queensland to elect one-fourth of the members of the Legislature. It now appears that the eight-hour day and government control of railways, etc., is not sufficient. The Labor party demands state con-

trol of the rate of wages, state provision for the unemployed, and free transportation on the railways, which shall be maintained by a tax on land, personal property and incomes. This, of course, is socialism, pure and simple, and the Labor party is honest enough to admit it. The gains which this party has made in the past adds a new interest to the more recent radical departures which will attract attention among the laboring classes outside the confines of Queensland. It is also noteworthy as showing that the laboring classes are not inclined to be satisfied with their lot for any great length of time. Whether the socialistic ideas prove to be in the interest of national progress remains to be seen.

TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

No educational sign of the times is more hopeful than the increasing interest manifested in the training of teachers. A few years ago Prof. M. M. Scott, under the Board of Education, organized a class of teachers and those wishing to become teachers, to meet three or four afternoons of each week for an hour's instruction, chiefly in the elementary branches, but partly in methods of teaching them. This was the chief undertaking in the way of training persons for the work of teaching till two years ago. Then the trustees of the Kamehameha schools, at the instance of Principal Richards, decided to organize regular normal departments in the two schools to which older pupils are admitted. These have been doing good work from that time to the present, and will begin their third year's work under favorable conditions.

A year ago the Board of Education decided to increase its interest in this work, and accordingly employed J. L. Dumas to devote his whole time to it. Quite a large number of young persons worked under Mr. Dumas during the year, the number constantly increasing. This year the Department of Public Instruction has provided for two teachers to instruct the apprentice teachers, and also for a practice school of two rooms. This combination they dignify by the name of the Normal and Training School.

While the Honolulu Normal and Training school is inferior to the institutions of similar name abroad, especially in equipment, it has many and great advantages in the way of preparing the teachers for our somewhat peculiar school work. Not the least of these is the fact that in the practice school the teachers under training will meet with the same difficulties that will confront them in the country schools, where most of them must expect to begin their careers as actual teachers.

In this work Hawaii is merely falling into line with the educational progress of the world. In a notable paper read before the National Educational Association of the United States a short time ago, Superintendent Sabin expressed the hope that ere long they could, even in the rural districts, "shut the door in the face of the untrained teacher." Without advocating rudeness, it may be said that in most cities of the size of Honolulu in America the untrained beginner finds positions simply not attainable.

MCKINLEY'S LETTER.

The latest item of interest in the American politics is Governor McKinley's letter in which he formally accepts the nomination tendered him by the Republican party. In that letter the issues of the campaign are clearly outlined in McKinley's usual careful and straightforward style. Perhaps the most interesting feature is the prominence which he gives the money problem and his demonstration of the fact that free silver is by no means the great panacea for the financial woes of the American common people. His letter also indicates that the Republicans find they cannot make the campaign fight on the tariff as was undoubtedly their desire and first intention to do. The silver craze has assumed such shape that it is impossible to avoid it. McKinley's letter which is practically an address to the people shows conclusively that the so-called "crime of 1873" had little or nothing to do with the financial troubles of 1893 and the depression in trade that has followed since that time. It also demonstrates the impossibility of keeping silver at par with gold by the simple declaration by the government that a given number of grains of silver shall have the value of one dollar.

As might be expected McKinley attributes the financial depression to the departure from the protective policy which gave to the United States the most prosperous years ever experienced. While there is chance for a wide diversity of opinion on this point, it is certain that a protective policy and the continuance of the present monetary standard will do more to bring about a return to former prosperity than will the free and unlimited coinage of silver and a further reduction of American tariffs. If, when the Democrats came in power in 1892 they had gone about the work of reducing the tariff more intelligently, it is highly probable that McKinley would not have had the same damaging figures with which to attack the tariff reduction policy.

Whether McKinley's position is

riff facts will touch a responsive chord with the majority of the American voters remains to be seen. Bryan in his speeches is assiduously avoiding the tariff issue, practically setting that aside as something for which the Cleveland administration is responsible and he like McKinley stands on a platform that repudiates the Cleveland administration. He poses as a new Moses who will lead the people out of the wilderness under the banner of free silver, and in keeping the popular eye upon that banner and keeping up the enthusiasm is his only hope for success. McKinley is broader gauged in his dealing with matters of public moment than his opponent and to the thinking classes his utterances will have more weight than any speech to which the Democratic nominee has thus far given voice.

FLAT FOOTED DENIAL..

Minister Willis Say "No" to Kaiulani Rumor.

He Heard it First in Honolulu—Whole Thing is a Cañon—Without a iota of Faith.

The Honolulu correspondence of the San Francisco Chronicle under date of August 29 contains the following:

"United States Minister Willis has resumed the duties of his office. A well defined rumor has it that his recent visit to the United States was for the purpose of conferring with President Cleveland on an annexation policy. As a result of the conference it is said that Willis was empowered to enter into negotiations for either annexation or a monarchical form of government, with Kaiulani on the throne, or an American protectorate—the choice of either form of government to be left to a vote of the people.

"Nothing definite will be known regarding Cleveland's intentions until the return of President Dole, who is on the Island of Maui at present."

As these rumors have been circulated very freely about town of late, an Advertiser representative called on Minister Willis last evening to inquire whether or no there was any foundation for the story.

Minister Willis gave a very prompt denial, and stated that there was absolutely no truth in the statements made. Since his return, he said, he had heard the rumors, and that was the first he had ever heard of it. There was nothing in his instructions or in his talk with the officials here or in Washington that touched upon the matter or contemplated any such action. In closing his remarks Minister Willis said:

"The story is not true, and I have no idea how it started."

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Miss Panahi Judd will open her kindergarten next Wednesday morning at F. S. Robertson's residence, Emma Square.

The Government schools opened yesterday and so did the vaccination process on the school children. The patients are all doing well.

Commissioner of Agriculture Marsden received in the neighborhood of 100 California bats from San Francisco on the Australia Saturday morning. They were released in Emma Square early Saturday evening.

Marshal Brown did not return from Hawaii yesterday. He took the Kinai at Kawaihae and then came down to Maalaea, Maui. It was given out before he left that he would be back yesterday, but it seems he had his mind made up to go to Maui when he left Honolulu. He will be back on Sunday.

Old residents of Hilo say that the recent rains in that place and vicinity have been the hardest felt for a great number of years and are in the very same nature as what was known as "Ualanipili," when the torrents came down for many days without even a ray of sun.

Hortsman of Dormund, Germany, who made a bet for 20,000 marks (\$5,000) to travel around the world on a bicycle in two years, to start without a cent in his pocket and to earn money enough on the road to pay all his expenses and have \$1,200 left, arrived by the Australia Saturday. He was to have given an exhibition at Kapiolani Park yesterday, but this has been postponed until later.

Homesick Bat.

The crew of the Australia and others were very much frightened yesterday morning when a black bat flew aboard the steamer at the Oceanic wharf and alighted on the shoulder of one of the officers. It seemed like a token of ill-luck and the bright sunlight was the only thing that kept several present from becoming superstitious.

It was finally decided that the bat had a motive for flying back aboard the Australia. After having been freed from its cage by Joseph Marsden it had gone around to all the haunts of the Japanese beetles and had found them too much for its stomach. Homesickness set in and the bat determined to stow away so as to get back to its native soil.

DIED.

HOTCHKISS—In Honolulu, September 4, 1896, Charles Hotchkiss, a native of Vermont, aged 65. (St. Louis and Toledo papers please copy.)

KITCHEN—At Gilman, N. H., of a sudden attack of paralysis, August 28, Col. Marcus L. Ward Kitchen, aged 61 years.

HARRISON STILL

IN POLITICAL TRIM

He Sets New York's Campaign Ball Rolling.

GLEANED FROM POLITICAL ARENA

Populists and Democrats Combine in Many States—Powdery for McKinley—Neal Dow on Silver—Majority Estimate for Vermont. Ben Tillman Gets After the ex-President.

Louis platform. The financial plank declares that bimetallism can only be brought about through the free coining of silver. In the convention of silver Republicans today Senator Dubois was named as the party's candidate to succeed himself. They formed a new party under the name of "Silver Republicans" and nominated silver men, taking some candidates nominated last week.

After Harrison's Scalp.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Senator Tillman telegraphed ex-President Harrison today as follows: "Benjamin Harrison, New York City: I have just spent a week in Pennsylvania, speaking to many thousands. Your speech at New York last night attacks me specifically, and I would be pleased to meet you in joint debate before a Northern audience, preferably at Indianapolis." —X

Ohio Populists Agree.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Aug. 26.—The Populist State convention this evening adopted the report of the conference committee with the Democrats, providing for five Populist electors on the Democratic ticket, and also Populist nominees for Supreme Judge and Food Commissioner. Resolutions endorsing Bryan and Watson and fusion were also adopted.

For New York's Governor.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 26.—The Republican convention met at 11:45 today. Balloting for Governor was then resumed and Congressman Frank S. Black of Troy was nominated for Governor on the second ballot.

After it was found that Black had been nominated Aldridge's name was withdrawn and Black's nomination was made unanimous.

Notify Bryan and Watson.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—As a result of the determination among Populist leaders to notify Bryan and Watson of their nomination by the Populist convention, the formal letter of notification is being prepared. The notifications will probably occur at Lincoln, Neb., and Atlanta, Ga.

Combine in Michigan.

BAY CITY, Mich., Aug. 26.—The Democratic State convention convened at 10:30 o'clock. When the report of the conferees was made the greatest enthusiasm was manifested and the report was adopted by a rising vote.

The Populists and silver men met in joint session this afternoon, and after considerable wrangling adopted the report of the conference committee and marched in a body to the Democratic convention hall.

Senator Teller Makes Denial.

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 28.—The announcement made last night that Senator Teller would make a formal answer to Major McKinley's letter of acceptance is pronounced erroneous by the Senator.

NEAL DOW ON SILVER.

Opposed to the Policy of Populists and Democrats.

AMESBURY, Mass., Aug. 28.—A letter received here from General Neal Dow, the noted Prohibitionist and former candidate for the Presidency, in which he gives his views on the money question, is made public. The letter says:

"The proposition of the Populists and other silver men is this: That Congress enact a bill making 53 cents in silver equal in value to 100 cents in gold; that the 53 cents be compulsorily received as full payment for 100 cents in gold. That, if accomplished, would be a lie, a cheat, a fraud. I don't see how an honest man can consent to that, much less propose it. If adopted the country would be in a panic while it continued."

POWDERY FOR MCKINLEY.

The Former Labor Leader Will Support the Republicans.

SCRANTON, Pa., Aug. 27.—T. V. Powdery, former Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, in an interview today announced his intention to support Major McKinley. He explained that McKinley had devoted his whole life to the people, and not a breath of scandal had ever marred his career. Mr. Powdery added:

"I do not doubt Mr. Bryan's ability or sincerity, but his experience and his surroundings are such as to cause the elector to ponder long and carefully over the probable result of intrusting the business management of this Industrial Nation workshop to his care."

Split in Idaho.

BOISE, Idaho, Aug. 27.—The Idaho straight Republican convention closed today. The platform endorses the St.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

HE SAYS IT WAS IN SELF DEFENSE.

Kaapuni Gives His Testimony Before the Coroner's Jury.

PACHECO DIES BY REVOLVER.

Trouble Over a Cow—Native Asks Officer to Take Charge of Animal—Owner Arrives and Makes Agreement—Appears Later With a Whip—Another Version Given, Etc.

Close on to 8 o'clock Saturday morning, J. C. Pacheco, a Portuguese keeping a small dairy in the vicinity of C. W. Booth's home, Pauoa, was shot in the right breast by Kaapuni, a native empowered by the Interior Office to gather up estrays. The bullet from the 38-caliber revolver passed through the right lung and lodged in the muscles of the back. Internal hemorrhage set in and Pacheco died early in the afternoon. He leaves a wife and several children.

The following coroner's jury was summoned: Manuel Reis, Capt. Shepherd, F. Clifford, L. Marx, F. J. Scott and J. Radin.

The inquest was begun Sunday morning, but owing to the absence at the funeral of the deceased of some of the witnesses, postponement until 1:30 p.m. today had to be taken. The testimony of Kaapuni is in substance as follows:

"I was between 7 and 8 o'clock Saturday morning when a native living in Pauoa requested me to put a certain cow in the pound. It seems that the animal had been trespassing on the native's grounds. I refused to take the cow unless she were driven into the street. Native did this, and after lassoing the animal I started to take her to the pound."

"I set a Portuguese boy on the way and asked him if he knew the owner of the cow. Repplied that he did, and went after Pacheco immediately. Native said to me he thought his premises had been injured to the extent of a dollar, and so I told Pacheco. This did not seem to please him at all, but he promised to pay the dollar if I would take the cow back to the dairy. This I did, and Pacheco appeared again, this time with a long whip. He ran up and slashed me, my horse and the cow with it, his intention probably being to get the cow away."

"I cried out to him to stop and I would let the cow go, which I did do in short order. Pacheco did not stop his slashing, and just then a large number of Portuguese—men, women and children—came pouring out of neighboring houses and began pelting me with rocks and dirt. I stood as much as I could, and then drawing my revolver I shot three times to scare off the crowd. I then spurred up my horse, sped to the police station and gave myself up. Did not aim at any particular person. Was simply trying to scare the Portuguese."

SON'S STATEMENT.

M. C. Pacheco, son of the dairyman who was killed, called at this office last evening to refute the story told by an evening paper regarding the quarrel leading up to the shooting affray.

In the first place, he stated that his father had never been arrested for stabbing a luna on a Hilo plantation. On his arrival here he was contracted by the Walanus plantation. Referring to the quarrel, the son said his father met Kaapuni and paid him 50 cents for the release of the cow. The officer demanded \$1.50, which Pacheco refused to pay, and started to drive his cow home. Kaapuni, accompanied by Pupe, followed after, and the former tried to stop the animal by driving his horse so as to step on the rope dragging from the cow's neck. This made Pacheco angry and he struck at the officer with a carriage whip which he carried. The officer returned the blows with a rope he was carrying, and finding he was getting the worst of it, pulled his revolver and fired, but missed his adversary. This did not delay Pacheco, who drove his cow into the pen. The officer again demanded the extra dollar and the rope on the cow's neck. When Pacheco returned this rope a second shot was fired, whereupon he made a lunge at Kaapuni with his whip, and the third shot followed, which caused the fatal wound. Pacheco got on his horse and tried to dismount at his gate, but fell to the ground. Kaapuni rode down the street, and as he was going away a Portuguese met him and threw a stone at him, which was returned by another shot from the revolver.

M. C. Pacheco says that his father had been drinking a little, but he was not drunk. He also says there was not a crowd of Portuguese around at the time, as almost all the men in the vicinity were away from home at work. There were many women and children around, but they scattered when the shooting began. The son was away at the time, being employed in Robert Grieve's printing office.

UNJUSTIFIABLE KILLING.

The coroner's jury in the Pacheco killing affair at Pauoa met in the office of the Deputy Marshal at 1:30 p.m. yesterday for the purpose of taking the remainder of the evidence and arriving at a verdict. Portuguese Commissioner Canavarro was among those present. J. Camara acted as interpreter for the Portuguese witnesses.

Marie Pacheco—Saw man shoot at my father. After this he ran down the street. Heard five shots altogether. The last was about 200 yards from where first shots were fired.

Christina Rodriguez—Saw the shooting that took place Saturday morning. Saw last shot fired. Was standing close by at my gate. Couldn't see face of native man very well. Probably know him by sight as I have heard he is blind.

in one eye. Did not see him fire shot that killed Pacheco. Saw native going down road alone. Fired at another man. He was going pretty fast. Heard reports of shooting farther up. Couldn't say how many. Oliveira was walking up the road and asked the native what the matter was when the latter fired at him.

J. F. Aguiar—Did not see Pacheco whip native or horse. Was outside when native fired first shot. Both men standing still. Seemed to be having an argument. Only few boys around when shot fired. There was also a Chinaman and Pacheco's daughter. Pacheco was in front of native's horse. Fired five shots and then ran. First was at me. Fired three times at Pacheco. Fired once when he went down. No one tried to stop him. I put cov in the yard. Took rope off and gave it to other native after all shots were fired. Pacheco never touched man. Only whipped the cow. I opened gate. After shots were fired and the native ran away another Portuguese picked up a stone and fired it at him but it did not hit him. It was the third shot that hit Pacheco.

Mrs. Vierra—Saw Pacheco and natives driving cow up. Heard shots afterwards. Kaapuni was trying to make his horse step on the rope to stop cow. Pacheco whipped cow to make it go ahead. A Portuguese ran up to see about the trouble and was fired at.

Akana—I am employed as yard boy by C. Booth. Between 9 and 10 o'clock went out to gate and saw native firing revolver and threatened to shoot at the Portuguese, but he said "I do not care for you." Both were on horse back, lifted up his revolver and fired at him. Did not see Portuguese striking native. Did not see any indication that he intended to. Saw six or seven men and some boys. They were not firing rocks. Portuguese were not crowding on native before the shots were fired. Portuguese had whip in his hand, but struck no one with it. After he had been shot he struck the partner of the native several times with his whip. The first shot hit the Portuguese. He then ran away and fired some shots at random down on the ground and back of him.

Francisco Oliveira—Was going to my work Saturday morning. Heard Pacheco say "This is my cow. Let her go." Then he took his whip and hit the cow to make her go. Left my work to go and see what was the matter. Drew his revolver and fired at me. The shot came very close to me. Didn't attempt to stop native.

The jury decided that J. C. Pacheco came to his death on September 5th, 1896, in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, by being shot and killed by one Kaapuni, said killing being considered by this jury unjustifiable."

H. R. Hitchcock,
P. P. Shepherd,
Manuel Reis,
Louis Marks,
Joe Radin,
F. C. Rhodes.

COMPANY D WINS.

G Men Not in it Against a Score of 413.

Early last week Company G sent in a counter challenge to Company D to shoot a match at Makiki butts Saturday afternoon, September 5th. Of course this was accepted and the shoot off, lasting from 2 to 5 p.m., and resulting in a victory for Company D, with a score of 413 to 387. Following are the teams with their individual scores:

COMPANY D.

Lemon	2 4 3 5 5 4 4 5 9 4—10
Johnson	4 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5—15
W. Wilder	3 4 4 5 4 5 4 5 3 4—11
Burnette	4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 5 4—12
Amark	4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 4—12
Charlock	3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 4—10
Gere	3 5 3 5 5 4 3 5 4 4—11
Vida	4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—12
McKinnon	3 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4—11
Zerbe	3 4 4 2 4 4 3 5 4 4—10
Total	413

COMPANY G.

Nakulina	3 4 3 4 4 4 3 3 4 4—36
M. Rose	4 5 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5—15
Kulike	5 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 5 4—11
Kealoha	4 3 3 4 4 3 4 4 4—11
Sherwood	5 4 3 4 4 4 3 4 5 4—11
Mahoney	5 4 4 4 5 5 4 4 4 4—11
Wallace	3 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—11
Devauchelle	4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—11
Morse	4 4 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4—11
Total	387

As will be seen by reference to the table, Company D made two 2's and ten 3's, but the twenty-seven bulleseyes pulled them out and gave them the fine score that they succeeded in making.

Company D has never succeeded in making a better score than that of Saturday, and they feel all the more elated over the fact, because it relieves somewhat the chagrin of having been beaten by Company B a week ago.

Company G has not been shooting very long in matches, and did remarkably well under the circumstances.

Zerbe was the only one who made below the 40 mark in Company D. He came late and was the last one to shoot. The previous good scores might have had the effect of disconcerting him slightly.

"TRILBY" COMING.

One Performance to be Given at the Drill Shed.

A. M. Palmer's company, now playing "Trilby" in Australia, will pass through on the Mariposa due from the Colonies on the 17th inst. This company is headed by Edith Crane, the original "Trilby," Reuben Fox will play Syengall. The supporting company is an excellent one. The play will be put on in a first-class manner. "Trilby" is the dramatic success of the past two seasons.

The sale of seats will be held at Hobson's drug store and will commence on next Thursday morning. The drill shed has been secured for both Wednesday and Thursday nights; the performance will be given on one of the nights mentioned.

Christina Rodriguez—Saw the shooting that took place Saturday morning. Saw last shot fired. Was standing close by at my gate. Couldn't see face of native man very well. Probably know him by sight as I have heard he is blind.

WILLIAMS, DIMOND ON SUGAR MARKETS

No Change in Prices of Refined Sugar in Local Market.

BEETROOT PROGRESSING WELL.

Condition as Viewed in London—House Trade Continues in Active—Situation in Cuba Unchanged—Falling Off of Yield in Java, America in Sympathy With Europe, Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 28.—Sugar: There has been no change in the prices of Refined sugar in the local market or for export, and the last price list of the Western Sugar Refining Co. of July 27th, continues in force, which we quote as follows:

Cube, crushed and Fine Crushed, 57-8c; Powdered, 53-8c; Dry Granulated, 43-4c; Confectioners' A, 43-4c; Magnolia, A, 43-8c; Extra C, 41-4c; Golden C, 41-8c.

The above prices are subject to the usual rebate of 1-8c per lb. Price for export, 41-2c net for Granulated.

The three Beet factories in the State are in full operation and the Alameda Sugar Co. of Alvarado will commence marketing its product of dry Granulated in a few days at 1-8c per lb. by cable. The Watsonville factory manufactures only raw sugars, which is delivered to the Western Refinery and the product of the Chino factory, which is refined, is also controlled by the Refinery here.

Importers of Hong Kong Refined are storing and not marketing their sugars to any extent, on account of the low prices.

Basics: Continued at 31-8c net until the 6th inst., when it advanced to 31-4c net, but declined on the 12th inst. to 31-8c net, and since that date there has been no change. The sales of Centrifugals 96 deg. test reported in New York are as follows:

August, spot 400 bags at 33-8c; 10th, spot 10,000 bags 31-2c; 12th, spot 3000 bags 33-8c; 13th, spot 8000 bags 33-8c; 14th to arrive, 900 bags 33-8c; 17th, spot 500 bags 33-8c; 21st, due to arrive, 1200 bags 33-8c; 22nd, spot 1200 bags 33-8c; 25th, spot 5000 bags 33-8c; and 26th, 4000 tons, 33-8c.

EASTERN AND FOREIGN MARKETS.

The general features continue without material change, although earlier in the month, following a better feeling in the European markets and an advance in prices in London, the New York market exhibited more firmness than previously shown and an advance of 3-16 to 4-1c per lb. was established.

The larger advance being on Muscovados and Molasses sugars, of which Refiners were especially in need. Centrifugals 96 deg. test were sold at 31-2c; Muscovados 88 deg. test at 31-8c and Molasses sugars 89 deg. test at 28.125c.

Later, however, with advances of dull and lower markets in Europe, prices reacted to the figures ruling at the beginning of the month and have continued on this basis since and while there have sales from time to time, some importers are holding their stocks and as a rule buyers' and sellers' views have been apart. Refiners have been willing to take all available stock at the decline. Refined grades advanced in New York on the 5th inst. to 4-69 for Granulated, less usual discount, but declined on the 17th inst. to 4-56.

We quote London Beet Sugar 88 deg. test f.o.b. Hamburg as follows, since the last circular: August 4th, 9s 8 1/4d;

6th, 9s 11 1/4d; 7th, 10th, 9s 19 1/2d; 12th, 9s 9d; 18th, 9s 8 1/4d; 14th, 9s 6 3/4d; 17th, 9s 7 1/2d; 18th, 9s 6 3/4d; 19th, 9s 8 1/4d; 20th, 9s 7 1/2d; 21st, 9s 8 1/4d; 22nd, 9s 6 3/4d; 23rd, 9s 6 3/4d; and 25th, 9s 6d.

The condition as viewed in London, according to Czarnikow's latest circular of August 15th, is as follows:

Sugar: The day after our last issue increased firmness was perceptible, especially for new crop Beet, but when on Saturday Light's figures of weight were published, business became irregular, and with buyers holding aloof,

and owing to realizations, prices receded about 4 1/2d for old crop and 6d for new; besides, the more encouraging news respecting the growth of the Roots created some hesitation on the part of the speculators.

The Home Trade continues inactive, and both refiners and dealers have again shown unlock-for indifference, notwithstanding their present low stocks; business has therefore been upon a very limited scale.

Crystallized grocery has been offered in small quantities, of which only an insignificant part found buyers at slightly easier rates. Refining grades, both high and low, are neglected.

The situation in Cuba remains unchanged. According to the latest advice there is sufficient cane in the field to make 500,000 tons of sugar in 1896-7 (in normal times there is enough to make one million tons and more), but as the chances of making a crop are now much worse than they were a year ago, it is not likely, with the present aspect of the political situation, that the last crop can be exceeded.

From Java, recent cables report a further falling off in the yield, and some go so far as to estimate the deficiency in the present crop about 100,000 tons. This must tell upon later shipments; the earlier ones being largely shipped to U. S., may bring arrivals there during September up to 70,000 tons, a not excessive quantity considering the requirements. The accounts from other Can-producing countries are favorable, especially those of

the Louisiana crop, which promises to be an early and abundant one.

America, in sympathy with Europe, is dull, and has for the moment withdrawn all buying orders, but as imports during the present month cannot be large, a revival of demand is looked for.

Beetroot: The weather on the Continent has on the whole been favorable, and as shown by Light's figures, the Roots made satisfactory progress, though still somewhat behind last year's. This has doubtless affected the speculative market, which is lifeless, and the premium on new crop is becoming less marked. There being for the moment a want of demand from our refiners as well as from America, the value of prompt sugar has suffered a decline. Today we close: 9s 7 1/2d August, 9s 7 1/2d September, 9s 9 3/4d October-December, fair to good. Seconds 7s 6d to 7s 9d; Russian crystals 11s 3d c. i. f.; Granulated, ready 11s 6d, new crop 11s 6d. Paris has frequently been subject to fluctuations this week. August moved from fcs. 29.871-2 to fcs. 31.00, and October-January from fcs. 28.871-2 to fcs. 28.05, thus showing a considerable premium on old sugar.

The visible differences in the different countries at the dates given below were as follows:

United Kingdom, 8th	1896	1895

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES IN HILO TOWN.

Rain Comes Down in Old Time Style.

VOLCANO FIRES START UP.

Changes Among Teachers—Farewells to Parting Guests—Ladies of Foreign Church Entertain—Electric Light Company Business Booming—News in Shipping Circles, Etc.

HILO (Hawaii), Sept. 3.—Hilo district has seemed very much like itself these past two weeks following the weeks of dry weather. Copious showers have fallen nightly and almost daily. The rains have been general throughout a large portion of the island. Even Kailua, which hardly claims more than a bimonthly shower, was treated to a regular downpour on Monday.

The Volcano is again as active as ever after a subsidence of a few days last week. The scene was courted by the usual number of sight-seers this week, many of whom were tourists who return per Kinai today.

The regular monthly church social of the First Foreign Church was held on the evening of the 28th ult. at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Wilder. A splendid program, prepared by Messmates Wilder and Winter, was delightfully carried out. A farce entitled "Cousin Frank" was well produced by Messmates Baldwin, Winter and Wilder, and Misses Richardson and Austin. Mr. Baddick favored the company with splendid musical selections and J. H. Boles gave an excellent rendition of "Love in a Balloon." Refreshments and social converse served to make the remainder of the evening pass only too quickly.

A pleasant little gathering of dancers was called on Monday evening at Fireman's Hall by some of the young men and ladies who wished to utilize this occasion to tender a farewell dance to the sojourning young ladies from Puunene who return to their school duties this Kinai.

Mrs. Deacon and Miss Pillar of Pepeeekoa gave a party at Pepeeekoa Hall on Tuesday evening complimentary to Mr. and Mrs. Robt. More. Invitations were extended to all their friends in the neighboring districts, many of whom availed themselves of this opportunity to have a jolly good time at Pepeeekoa. The party was a delightful success in every particular.

There has been a decided influx of teachers this week, and Hilo friends are glad to see again the familiar faces of the teachers who have spent their vacations away, and to welcome the several new comers who expect to make their new home here. A number of important changes have occurred in the school department. Miss Kelly, one of Hilo's favorites, has accepted a transfer to Fort street school in Honolulu, and Miss Hattie Coan, who has for many years held the principalship of the Hilo school, has resigned from the service.

Miss Deyo, principal of Union school, will prolong her vacation in the Eastern States until Christmas. Miss Elvira Richardson will substitute in her class while first assistant, Mr. Cyril O. Smith, will be acting principal.

Miss Clara H. Byer, who received the appointment of assistant in the Select school, will be unable to accept, as she has completed all arrangements for opening a German Kindergarten this term. There will be a delay of one week in opening her school as the building on Church street is not yet completed. Miss Byer has several tots to board and will begin with fifteen to twenty in the cheerful work.

The Misses Annie and Pauline Rose have withdrawn from service in the Haabao school and transferred their energies to dress-making at their home on Church street.

The little friends of Jack Cookbourn spent a happy afternoon with him on Tuesday in celebration of his birthday anniversary.

The Hilo Electric Light Company, which began operations last year with a 500 light dynamo, awaits a new plant on the Santiago which will better answer the needs of the company and demands of the town and patrons. The new machinery will furnish 3000 lights. At present the company is unprepared to furnish lights applied for. Foles are being put in place on the streets and roads for sixteen additional arc lights.

The building in course of erection for Hilo Soap Works is fast nearing completion.

The young men at the "Orphanage" entertained a party of lady friends at dinner one evening this week.

Mr. Johnson, the newly appointed deputy at the Custom House, has not yet assumed duties at his new post.

The many friends of Mrs. J. R. Wilson are pleased to welcome her home again greatly improved in health.

Mrs. W. A. Hardy leaves today for Honolulu en route to the coast. In company with her sister, Mrs. J. Lucas of Honolulu, she will leave on the Mariposa and expects to spend a year in California and the Eastern States.

C. H. Baldwin of Maui, who has been recreating in Hilo for some weeks, returns to his scenes of labor per Kinai today.

Rev. and Mrs. Birnie, child and nurse, leave for the metropolis on Hawaii after a month's vacation on Hawaii.

Rev. Mr. Hill intends returning from Oahu with his family next week. Mrs. Hill is greatly improved in health.

Mrs. Renton and the Misses Bond of Kohala came down from the Volcano this week after a month's stay.

A detachment of prisoners from Onomea jail are making a cut in the road

at Papakou which will improve the road materially. In the mean time the road at this point will remain impassable for teams. The Onomea stage line makes Papakou its terminus temporarily.

The schooner Allen A. Schaeff master, arrived from Humboldt Bay, Cal., Friday with a cargo of redwood lumber consigned to C. E. Richardson. She was 19 days out and brought two passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Warren.

The bark Santiago is due next week from the Bay City.

Misses Paulette and Nina Eaton and Miss Elvira Hapai are outgoing passengers today bound for Honolulu.

On account of a change in the road at Kalaeloa, consequent upon the new survey, Mr. Nicoll's store was left on the bluff. He has new and more commodious quarters built alongside the new line of road and has removed his business there.

Miss Cunningham has closed her dressmaking parlors to accept an office position elsewhere.

Mr. Irving Shoem left on the Hall for Maui in the interest of the Tribune Publishing Company.

OVER THE TEA CUPS.

Few everyday trials are more distressing than to ride in a noisy tramcar and attempt to keep up a conversation. It is just possible to make yourself heard, but the loss of a sentence now and then and the straining to catch every word destroy much of the pleasure the talk may bring. I have some friends who always provide for this emergency by slipping a convenient book under the arm, or going to the tram with the morning paper for a pocket companion.

You might converse only when the car stops, and when the welcome moment of silence is broken only by the sweet singing of birds. But the pauses are not frequent, and the times between are somewhat awkward, unless you have a book to ruin your eyes.

If, on the other hand, you accept the limitations of your nerves and elect to maintain a trigid silence, you are that anomaly, an insoociable monster consumed by the instinct of sociability. Furthermore, your neighbor may wonder at your affection. He may know you as possessed of volubility, and may wonder what in the world is the matter with you, what sudden change has come over your disposition. If it is less a question of saving your nerve force than a matter of being courteous to your friends, choose for yourself, or explain the situation. On the whole it may be best not to experiment in silence-keeping in the cars unless you warn all your friends of what you are doing and why.

One day I stood waiting at a telephone in a busy store, and saw the high desks ranged about the office where I stood, and the tall stools were here and there a writer perched on high. And I was struck with the absurdity of the tall desks and stools, but not at that time did my long standing at the telephone seem a foolish proceeding. The tall desks—why, they must have been first in the fashion years and years ago, so that the clerks could step to the desk and record their sales without taking the trouble—or the time—to sit. Hence, for those who had considerable writing, the tall perch. When the intermittent clerks was replaced by the chronic bookkeeper the desk came down, and the bookkeeper not from his perch, but with it.

All this I thought of while I was standing at the telephone. Suddenly I awoke to an intolerable sense of weariness, and observed that telephones in general have been affixed to the wall more than five feet from the floor, and all who would make use of the wizard phone must stand. That is all very well for stores, but in our homes give me the low telephone with the convenient chair which robs telephoning of half its terrors. This arrangement allows me to emulate the endurance of our long-suffering Central, an endurance which could accompany none but a sedentary life.

SIBYL.

BRIDE-ELECT MONOGRAMS.

When a young woman changes her name she naturally changes her initials and it is necessary for her to be identified with her new and wifey character in the matter of a monogram. Fashion decrees how this monogram shall be done, just as the arbitrary dame decrees how visiting cards shall be printed or the shears of the modiste wielded in cutting dresses. It is a good thing for the monogram makers that Dame Fashion demands constant changes, for her whims are expensive and must be obeyed.

It used to be the correct thing in monograms to start with the initial letter of the surname as a centrepiece and have the initial letters of the first and second names fantastically intertwined around it. Swell society people no longer have their monograms worked in this way. The initials are run straight along in small letters.

A few of the recent brides ignored custom and had their first names worked on the underclothing. This departure from the recognized monogram style was due to a superstitions dread of something happening if the too confident bride-to-be caused her future husband's initial to be embroidered on her clothing. An example of the risk run by this anticipation of the future was afforded by the spectacle of a bride, to whose marriage columns of newspaper space were recently devoted, having to send her trousseau, prepared for a former marriage that failed to come off, to the embroiderer's to have the old monogram ripped off and the new one put on.—Philadelphia Press.

A CHARMING GOLF SUIT.

A charming model, primarily intended for golfing but equally suited for walking especially in damp weather, is a "tailor-made" tweed, homespun or serge, dark green in hue, with turned-back collar, revers and cuffs of white cloth stitched round. For these others in plique, removable and wash-

able, may be substituted. The coat and straps are also stitched round three times. The plain skirt is not more than four yards wide and is lined with silk. For this purpose an old dress may be utilized—a last summer's washing silk, or a petticoat in fairly good condition. The same remark applies to the lining of the bicycle costume. The skirt does not come below the ankles, and is met by high tan laced boots. The hat is either of rough straw or of fawn Panama with a Tam O'Shanter crown, bunches of ribbon on each side, and two quills. The neat little shirt is of pink zephyr or cambric, with small pleats down the front. The revers and cuffs are lined with stiff canvas. The basque is full at the back and the sleeves are of moderate size. Smoked pearl buttons give a finish to the whole. About seven yards of tweed, double width, will be required; 1 1/2 yards of white cloth for the trimmings, 2 1/2 yards of lining for the bodice, and about six yards of silk for the skirt lining.

HOW AND WHAT TO DRINK.

Avoid drinking large quantities. Gulping down pints of liquid will not quench the thirst any better than sipping slowly a twentieth part of the amount, and may do much mischief to the stomach. It should be remembered that the sense of thirst is not in the stomach, but in the throat, and water sipped and swallowed slowly will be as effectual as anything in satisfying it. Mineral waters are pleasant and satisfying in the summer, and it is well to drink them while staying away in the summer, unless you are very sure of the water supply, which, in the country, is often inadequate. Too much aerated water should not be drunk; fruit juices are really more refreshing and wholesome. Lemonade made with fresh fruit, unsweetened, and taken in small quantities, will quench extreme thirst.

THE CAUSE OF BALDNESS.

Premature baldness is a disease brought on from numerous causes; ill-health, nervous disorders, over-anxiety, sedentary employment in badly ventilated rooms, excessive perspiration and by scurf or dandruff. This latter ailment, so common, needs the greatest attention, for if not removed it will soon cause your hair to drop off.

TO DRIVE AWAY ANTS.

A little quicklime placed in the infested places will drive away any kind of ant. Where they infest rooms, lay down thin slices of new meat or liver, upon which the ants will soon congregate; when covered, throw the meat into a basin of hot water, scrape the ants off, shake the slices dry and put them down again to collect more.

DEATHS BY DEPARTMENTS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey. Published Every Monday.

Day	Month	Year	Time	Barom.	Wind	W.	Wind	W.	Wind	W.
Sat.	28	1896	22.57	72	SW 0.20	N.E.	SW 0.20	N.E.	SW 0.20	N.E.
Sun.	29	1896	22.54	72	SW 0.20	N.E.	SW 0.20	N.E.	SW 0.20	N.E.
Mon.	30	1896	24.00	72	SW 0.20	N.E.	SW 0.20	N.E.	SW 0.20	N.E.
Tues.	1	1896	24.00	72	SW 0.20	N.E.	SW 0.20	N.E.	SW 0.20	N.E.
Wed.	2	1896	24.00	72	SW 0.20	N.E.	SW 0.20	N.E.	SW 0.20	N.E.
Thurs.	3	1896	24.00	72	SW 0.20	N.E.	SW 0.20	N.E.	SW 0.20	N.E.
Fri.	4	1896	24.00	72	SW 0.20	N.E.	SW 0.20	N.E.	SW 0.20	N.E.

Baryometer corrected for temperature and elevation, but not for gravity.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

Day	High	Low	Mean	High	Low	Mean	High	Low	Mean
Mon.	10.40	5.30	7.85	10.40	5.30	7.85	10.40	5.30	7.85
Tues.	9.40	4.20	6.80	10.20	5.10	7.65	9.40	4.20	6.80
Wed.	9.47	4.30	6.88	11.12	5.45	8.27	9.47	4.30	6.88
Thurs.	10.40	5.30	7.85	10.40	5.30	7.85	10.40	5.30	7.85
Fri.	11.40	6.20	8.80	12.40	6.30	9.35	11.40	6.20	8.80
Sat.	12.40	7.20	9.80	12.40	7.20	9.80	12.40	7.20	9.80
Sun.	13.40	8.20	10.80	12.40	7.20	9.80	13.40	8.20	10.80

New moon, Sept. 5 at 10.40 a.m.
The tides and mean phase are given in Standard Time, which is 2 hours 45 minutes earlier than the time given above. The times of rising and setting being given for all ports in the group are in Local Time, to which the respective corrections in Standard Time applicable to each port must be added to make them in Standard Time. When winds are given in the above, they are in Hawaiian Standard Time, which is 10 hours p.m. of Hawaiian Standard Time.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessels from O. & O. S. S. Gaelic, China and Japan. Due. Brit. bk. Rotterdam, Liverpool. Dec. 15.

VESSELS IN PORT.

NAVAL.

MERCHANTMAN.

(This list does not include coasters.) Am. bk. Albert, Griffiths, San Francisco. Bkt. S. N. Castle, Hubbard, San Francisco.

Haw. schr. Norma, Rosehill, Laysan Island.

O. S. S. Australia, Houdlette, San Fran. Am. bk. Ladas, Dixon, Liverpool.

Am. bk. Forest Queen, Beasley, Port Townsend.

ARRIVALS.

Friday, Sept. 4. Schr. Kinau, Clarke, from Maui and Hawaii ports.

Am. schr. Transit, Jorgensen, from San Francisco.

Schr. Mokoli. Andrews, from Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai.

Saturday, Sept. 5. Schr. Kaala, Thompson, from Oahu ports.

Schr. Kaual, Bruhn, from Kauai ports.

Schr. Hawaii, Weir, from Hawaii ports.

Schr. J. A. Cummings, Seale, from Waimanalo.

Sunday, Sept. 6. Schr. Claudine, Cameron, from Hawaii and Maui.

Schr. Iwani, Smythe, from Lahaina and Hamakua.

Schr. Mikahala, Haglund, from Kauai ports.

Schr. Walalele, Peterson, from Kauai.

Schr. Iwa, from Honolulu.

Schr. Kanikau, Pahala, from Kohala.

Bark Ladas, Dixon, from Liverpool pool.

Monday, Sept. 7. Am. bk. Forest Queen, Beasley, from Port Townsend.

DEPARTURES.

Friday, Sept. 4. Schr. W. G. Hall, Simerson, for Maui and Hawaii ports.

Am. bark Harvester, Beck, for Puget Sound.

Schr. J. A. Cummings, Seale, for Waimea.

Saturday, Sept. 5. Am. bk. Harvester, Beck, for Port Townsend.

Schr. Ke Ah Hou, Thompson, for Ma- kauai, Kauai.

Schr. Kihuna Hoa, Lane, for Olowa- ia, Kukaihan, Ockala and Laupahoehoe.

Monday, Sept. 7. Bark S. C. Allen, Thompson, for San Francisco.

Schr. Wainakele, Peterson, for Ka- paa.

Schr. Kaala, Thompson, for Oahu ports.

Schr. J. A. Cummings, Seale, for Waimea.

Schr. Iwani, Smythe, for Lahaina, Honokaa and Kukuihaele.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

From Maui and Hawaii ports, per schr. Kinau, Sept. 4—Volcano: Dr. Cochrane and wife, Miss Z. Atkinson, Miss J. Perry, Rev. D. P. Birnie, wife and child, Capt. A. Alberto, Way ports, C. L. Wright, Rev. S. S. Palmer, Miss M. Cheyne, Father Leonard and boy, Geo. Ross, wife and child, Mrs. Creighton and daughter, Miss Alice Lishman, U. Gamma, W. Dunn, Miss L. Dunn, Miss F. Eaton, E. H. Wakefield, W. Berthout, Miss A. Akana, Miss Ewakila, Miss Nellima, V. M. Frisher, Wm. Rawlins, J. N. Jones, J. L. P. Robinson, Mrs. Makanae, Miss H. Kaapea, Mrs. W. A. Hardy, Miss M. Sunter, Miss N. Eaton, Rev. S. L. Desha and four children, Miss E. Clarke, Mark Robinson, Allen Robinson, J. H. Bolster, J. W. Smith, Maxine W. Yannama, Master J. Vannatta, Miss M. R. Sniffen, L. C. Lyman, C. H. Rose, Wm. Green, Master G. Robertson, L. Gay, E. Giffard, Miss C. Rose, Miss E. K. Richardson, Sam Parker, Jr., Ernest Parker, Capt. J.

Ross, J. Richardson, A. Kaaua, S. Dowsett, Hia Long, Master S. Smithies, Miss E. Williams, Miss L. Williams, Miss Lily Williams, Miss May Williams, Miss Hart, A. Long, Miss J. Barnard, Miss Mullinger, J. K. Notley, Miss K. Notley, Miss L. Notley, W. K. Notley, E. C. Waterhouse, Miss Alice Gay, Miss E. Gay, Miss Helen Gay, Arthur Gay, S. W. Kauai, Richardson, Miss J. Hughes, Miss M. Hughes, Master R. Hughes, A. W. Bolster, Miss A. Donnelly, Master A. Perry, J. Hind, Mrs. E. M. Ricknell, Robert Ricknell, Miss H. Williams, Miss M. Williams, Mrs. J. Williams, Mrs. Geo. F. Holmes, Miss M. Doiron, Miss E. Damon, Fred Damon, Robt. Bond, A. C. Dowsett, wife, child and servant, Miss O. Ozorio, Miss L. Ozorio, Master N. Ozorio, W. Simeron and 134 deck passengers.

From Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai, per schr. Mokoli, Sept. 4—Judge Haiku, Miss Julia Haiku, Master McCarron, Miss Mary Letta, Miss Julia Andrews and 35 on deck.

From San Francisco, per O. S. S. Australis, Sept. 5—Brother Albert, Sister Albertine, Miss Angus, John Boen and wife, Miss Grace Carroll, Miss C. A. Carter, Miss C. J. Carter, C. M. Cooke, C. J. Cooper, Mrs. J. B. Daniels and 4 children, S. H. Davis, Captain Edward, Miss Ellen Elwell, Mrs. T. R. Foster, Mrs. H. Gunn and child, W. B. Godfrey, Jr., Miss Hailley, A. B. Ingalls and wife, Brother James, Brother Joseph, Miss F. P. Judd, T. E. Cowart, wife and child, Dr. S. Kobayashi, Mrs. J. M. Kitche, J. H. Kirkpatrick, wife and child, John Landers, Miss Lawrence, H. F. Lewis, wife, child and maid, W. F. MacMillan, Miss Moore, Col. Geo. Morse, Mrs. W. C. Parke, Miss Patch, Mrs. C. V. Ruthven, R. C. Scott, Miss E. M. Smith, W. G. Smith, Harold Spencer, F. M. Swaney, wife, two children and maid, D. F. Thrum, Mrs. T. G. Thrum, Miss Thrum, Miss Tomes, Chas. Wall and wife, E. White.

From Kauai, per schr. Kauai, Sept. 5—Mrs. Bertelmann and children, Theo Wolff, H. H. Perry, Miss Mitamura, Mr. Mitamura, Ida Pauula, J. De Souza, and two on deck.

From Kauai, per schr. Lehua, Sept. 5—Masters Wong How (3).

From Maui ports, per schr. Claudine, Sept. 6—Mrs. Bertelmann and children, Theo Wolff, H. H. Perry, Miss Mitamura, Mr. Mitamura, Ida Pauula, J. De Souza, and two on deck.

From Kauai, per schr. Lehua, Sept. 5—Masters Wong How (3).

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